

Documents on Diplomacy: Resources

Key Players: Section VI, *A Great Power Emerges*

Albert Beveridge: An American Senator who was known as a great imperialist. He championed the annexation of the Philippines.

William Jennings Bryan: An American Senator who was opposed to imperialist expansion. He later served as Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson, but resigned on principle.

John Bull: The national personification of England in political cartoons. He is depicted as a middle-aged man wearing a "Union Jack" waistcoat and often accompanied by a bull dog.

Philippe Bunau-Varilla: A French engineer who influenced the American decision to build a canal through the Panamanian Isthmus. He also worked closely with President Theodore Roosevelt to spark a rebel movement in Panama seeking independence from Colombia, when Colombian leaders opposed the American canal proposal.

Dowager Empress Cixi: This powerful and conservative empress was the de facto ruler of China for 47 years after the death of her husband. She supported the traditional forces within China who wanted to oust Westerners during the Boxer Rebellion.

Edwin Conger: United States Minister in China during the Boxer Rebellion. He later served as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico for just two months.

David F. Francis: Francis was appointed as the U.S. Ambassador to Russia in 1916. Normal relations were interrupted by the October Revolution and had not been restored when Francis left Russia in November 1918.

John Hay: Secretary of State from July 1898 to July 1905. As a young man, Hay was one of Abraham Lincoln's assistants.

Lou Henry Hoover: The wife of President Herbert Hoover, Lou Henry Hoover was the first woman to graduate from the geology program at Stanford. After her graduation she married Hoover and accompanied him to China where they were under fire in Tientsin during the Boxer Rebellion. She was the only First Lady to be fluent in Chinese.

Philander Knox: Secretary of State under President William Howard Taft, 1909-1913.

Takahira Kogoro: A Japanese diplomat who served as ambassador to the United States from 1900 to 1909.

Robert Lansing: Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson from June 1915 to February 1920. He was a member of the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome: Spanish ambassador to the United States. de Lome wrote an indiscreet letter criticizing President McKinley that became public. It was one of the pretexts for the Spanish-American War.

Sir Claude MacDonald: British Minister in China during the Boxer Rebellion. MacDonald was the acknowledged leader during the siege of the legations.

William McKinley: 25th President of the United States, McKinley held office during the Spanish-American War. He was instrumental in acquiring the Philippines for the United States.

Marianne: The national personification of France in political cartoons. She is depicted as a Roman goddess, representing liberty and freedom.

Meiji Emperor: The absolute ruler of Japan from 1867 to 1912. During his reign, Japan transformed herself from an isolated backwater to a major power in the Pacific.

Captain John T. Myers: U.S. Marine Captain known for his bravery during the resistance of the Western legations during the Boxer Rebellion. He died in 1952.

Nicholas II: The last Tsar of Russia. He ruled from 1894 until his abdication in 1917. He and all his immediate family were assassinated in 1918.

Theodore Roosevelt: Noted "Rough Rider" and vigorous supporter of American expansionism, TR became president after the assassination of William McKinley in 1901. He was also a noted conservationist.

Elihu Root: Secretary of State under Presidents McKinley and Taft, 1905-1909.

William Howard Taft: Theodore Roosevelt's handpicked successor as president, the two parted ways when Taft proved to be a conservative and not a progressive like Roosevelt.

Andrew D. White: An American diplomat who served as U.S. Ambassador to both Germany and Russia.

White headed the U.S. delegation to the Hague Peace Conference in 1899. He was also the first president of the American Historical Association.

Queen Victoria: The United Kingdom's longest serving monarch, Queen Victoria ruled from 1837 until her death in 1901.

Valeriano Weyler: The Spanish officer sent to put down the Cuban revolution. He was notorious for forcing Cubans into concentration camps and was known as "The Butcher."

Woodrow Wilson: President of the United States during World War I, Wilson was an enthusiastic supporter of the League of Nations. He was unable to convince the Senate to approve of either the Treaty of Versailles or the League of Nations.

Wilhelm II: The last king, or "Kaiser," of the German Empire. He was the first cousin of King George V of England and Tsar Nicholas II of Russia. Wilhelm abdicated in 1918 after Germany's defeat in World War I. He died in 1941, just a few weeks before Germany invaded the Soviet Union.

North Winship: U.S. Consul in Petrograd during the Russian Revolution.